

Sales at Vendue.
On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day. All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY
CHARLES I. CATLETT,
75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young Hyson Teas.
30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.
20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon and Tenerife Wine.
8 hogsheds Muscovado Sugar.
2000 lbs. Seine Twine.
50 boxes Mould Candles.
50 do. Spanish Segars.
8 barrels Pimento.
October 16.

ROBERT GRAY,
BOOK-SELLER, KING-STREET,
Has duly received for sale the following articles:
Talleyrand's Memoir concerning the commercial relations of the United States with England.
Zolliker's Sermons on Education.
Remarks on Adams' Review of Ames' works.
Mrs. Chapone's works.
Marknight on the Epistles, vol. 1st, to be comprised in 6 vols. octavo—price to subscribers 2 dolls. 50 cts in boards.
Guthrie's Geographical, Historical, and Commercial Grammar, improved, 2 vols. octavo.
The works of President Edwards, 8 vols. octavo.
The works of Dr. Rush, 4 vols. octavo.
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
Brooks' Gazetteer.
Hutchinson's Xenophon.
Gibson's and Jesse's Surveying.
Murphy's Lucian.
Barlow's Columbiad, 2 vols. 12mo.
American Register, vol. 5th.
Dr. Ramsay's History of South Carolina, 3 vols. octavo. boards—price 5 dolls. 50 cts.
Subscriptions received by R. Gray for the Monthly Anthology, Marknight on the Epistles, and a new American Dispensary, all now publishing by subscription in town.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR.
About 130,000 lbs. of Muscovado Sugars of a superior quality in casks, weighing from 18 to 23 hundred each, will be sold on generous terms, on application to
James Patton,
or
Marsteller & Young.
March 18.

LANDING THIS DAY,
From on board the ship *Almira*, and for sale by the subscriber,
30 hhd. Muscovado SUGAR,
59 bags and 3 bls.
PRIME GREEN COFFEE.
Jacob Morgan,
Tucker's wharf.
Who will give Cash for good W. O. hogsheds and barrel STAVES.
May 1.

Union College Lottery.
State of the wheel after the 34th day's drawing:
3 prizes of 25,000 dollars each.
1 10,000
2 2,000
2 of 1000 dolls.
15 500
11 200
18 100
48 50
85 20
3749 10
Total gain of the Wheel 28390 dolls.
Present price of tickets 25 dollars.
First drawn number 35th day entitled to 25,000 dollars.
R. Gray.
June 12.

FOR BOSTON,
The regular trading Brig
LOGAN,
Joseph Hammett, Master;
Will sail in five days, and will take two hundred barrels on freight—for which, or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to
Lawraon and Fowle,
Who have received by said Brig and for sale.
4 cases China Sinchaws and Sarsenets.
20 boxes Dipt Candles.
May 26.

Thirty Dollars Reward
Will be given for apprehending and securing in jail negro SOLOMON, who was seen looking about the suburbs of Alexandria this morning; he is of low stature, about twenty years old, and had on an old white hat, brown coat and striped pantaloons a good deal worn. It is supposed he is now in town. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or carrying off said negro.

Thomas Hunton.
May 3—8. dtf
Bryan Hampson, & Co.
Have just received and offer for sale,
10 hhd. and 50 barrels first quality sugar
29 do second quality,
10 pipes old London particular Madeira,
2 pipes and 3 tierces London market and 15 quarter casks Malaga WINES,
20 boxes dipt Candles,
2 hhd. old Jamaica Spirits,
1 pipe old Cognac Brandy,
50 barrels New England Rum,
40 do prime Whiskey,
10 chests Imperial,
10 do Young Hyson TEAS, of this years importation,
And selected for family use
ALSO, the best selected Flour for do.

Joseph H. Mandeville,
HAS JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE
20 bales of Cotton.
10 hogsheds 3d and 4th proof good West-India Spirits.
20 do. Sugar, various qualities.
15 tierces New Rice.
5 hogsheds Molasses.
5 do. Copperas.
2 do. Alum.
50 barrels Whiskey and 30 barrels New-England Rum.
20 chests of Imperial, Young Hyson, and Hyson Tea Teas.
Port, Madeira, Lisbon, Sherry, Malaga, and Catalonia Wines.
800 barrels of Herrings and Shad.
50 barrels Herrings, put up with particular care and salt-petred.
3000 bushels Liverpool and Lisbon Salt, &c.
July 2.

LANDING,
From on board the Norfolk Packet and for sale by the Subscriber,
17 hogsheds Muscovado Sugar
35 barrels ditto ditto
10 hogsheds retailing Molasses
10 boxes Sallad Oil
21 tierces New Rice, and
40 bags Green Coffee.
ALSO IN STORE,
30 hogsheds Sugar, different qualities
3 do. Antigua Rum
15 tierces Rice
47 barrels prime Pork
A few half pipes L. P. Tenerife Wine
Cotton in bales
Young Hyson and Hyson Tea in chests
5 kegs Cavendish Tobacco, and
100 bolts English Canvas, No. 1, 2 & 3.
Newton Keene.
May 30.

Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber has taken out Letters of Administration, in the County Court of Fairfax, on the estate of *Obadiah Garnett*, deceased: All persons having claims against the said estate, either as Creditors or Distributees thereof, are requested to make them known to the subscriber, living near the Great Falls of Potomac.
John S. Cartwright,
Adm'r of O. Garnett, dec'd.
May 30.
FOR SALE,
A valuable Negro Fellow,
Accustomed to the Sea. Apply to the Printer.
May 30.

Intending to leave this
place in a short time for Philadelphia, all persons having claims against me are requested to bring them in for settlement; and those who are indebted to me will please to call and settle their accounts.
Jesse Talbott.
6th mo. 13th.

Plaister Paris.
20 tons, received per the schooner *Rising Sun*, Isaac Bears, master—for sale by
Faxon, Metcalf & Co.
Who have on hand,
New England Rum, Young Hyson Tea, Chocolate, from Baker's manufactory, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Grindstones—and a general assortment of Shoes
June 13.

NOW LANDING,
From on board the sch'r *Jane*, capt. Mitchell, and for sale by the subscriber,
10 punchons 3d and 4th proof Antigua Rum
5 hhd. Molasses
76 barrels prime Muscovado Sugar
10 barrels Turpetine
15 boxes Sallad Oil.
Newton Keene.
June 13.

THOMAS RICHARDS,
Begs leave to inform his friends and the Public,
THAT he continues to carry on the Tavern, at the sign of Mr. Madison, corner of King and Henry streets, where he will be constantly supplied with the best wines and liquors of every description.
A few boarders will be taken on moderate terms, and will be thankful to those who may please to favor him with their custom.
June 13.

Public Sale.
On Friday next the 15th instant, will be sold at the store of John M. Donah, corner of King and Royal streets, all his
STOCK IN TRADE,
CONSISTING OF
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
Coarse and fine.
P. G. Marsteller.
June 12.

Estray Cow and Calf.
Was taken up as a trespassing estray, about two weeks since, a brown and white COW, with a calf a few days old—her face is white, she has short horns, she is a tolerable large cow and in good order. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying the expense of this advertisement.
George Atkinson,
Near the Center Mills.
June 12.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
A BSCONDED from my farm at the mouth of Seneca, about the 7th of last month, a man whose name is RALPH, 21 years of age, between a black and yellow color, nearly 6 feet high, very stout made, yellowish eyes looking heavy—he has but little to say. His apparel was a brown shirt, a negro cotton overjacket and trousers. It is likely he has made away with them and procured other clothing. A free negro man by name Sambo, living on Judge Washington's estate, Mount Vernon, is his father, and it is very probable he is thereabout or in Alexandria, and with little trouble may be found.
The above reward will be given to secure him in Washington City or Alexandria jail.
Thomas Peter.
Georgetown, June 10—12.

CHARLES BENNETT
HAS REMOVED to the brick dwelling on Columbia street, a few doors south of King street, where he offers for sale the balance of his stock of Goods, on the most reduced terms and on a liberal credit: they consist of Chintzes and Calicoes, a few tambooured and plain Mualins, Pins, Buttons, Thread and cotton Laces and Edgings, black Lace Veils and Laces, silk Gloves and Mitts, Silk Nankeens, Wool Hats, 25 bags Coffee of a good quality. He gives Cash for Tobacco and Alexandria and Potomac Bank Stock.
June 7.

JUST RECEIVED.
8 pipes Northern Cln, first quality.
40 barrels Russett Apples.
For sale by
John G. Ladd.
May 13.

NEW MILITARY WORK.
Just Published and for Sale,
At the Bookstore of R. Gray, and Cotton and Stewart—
PRICE 4 DOLLARS 50 CENTS—
Rules and Regulations for the Field Exercise and Manoeuvres of the French Infantry, issued August 1st, 1791; and the Manoeuvres added, which have been since adopted by the emperor Napoleon. Also, the Manoeuvres of the Field Artillery, with Infantry. By Col. Irenée Amelot de Lacroix, late Chief of Brigade in the French service. In three volumes, the third volume consisting of plates.

The principal part of this work has been translated from French to English, by Lieut. Col. Macdonald, in the service of his Britannick majesty. Col. de Lacroix has not only availed himself of Macdonald's translation, but has retained the principal theories, with which Col. M. has enriched his work, especially his comparison of the French tactics with the Prussian, and the principles of the different nations with the English; because those valuable notes are sufficient for such comparisons, and are in point. Col. de L. has augmented those notes.
The introduction of Col. de Lacroix's works will direct the attention of the young Americans to the study of learned tactics, the result of experience, and enable them to obtain the precision desirable in the war, for they must be convinced that a good officer forms a good soldier, and that the experience of ages has demonstrated, that the soldier will perform his duty correctly, when he is well commanded.

At the end of the second volume of this work, Col. de Lacroix has added the manœuvres of the field artillery with the infantry, according to the French principles. It is not necessary to lavish praises on the advantage of moving this thundering arm with the same facility and celerity as the line. Europe is now convinced and confesses it. He has added Plates, which demonstrate those manœuvres so essential to the great operations of war, and which will enable officers to execute them.

Col. de Lacroix has judged it also expedient to add to this book some new adopted manœuvres, which have been put in practice to great advantage in the face of an enemy. To enhance the value of this work is the only motive could induce him to augment its size.
June 9.

NOTICE.
On SATURDAY, the 30th day of June, instant, will be exposed to sale, at the Coffee House in Alexandria, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, for approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days—

A piece or parcel of Ground,
situate lying and being upon the south side of Prince street and to the westward of Union street, and bounded as followeth, to wit:—Beginning upon Prince street at the north west corner of a piece of ground granted by George Gilpin to Michael Madden, 31 feet to the westward of Union street, and running thence westwardly with Prince street & binding thereupon 94 feet, thence southwardly with a line parallel to Water street 44 feet & inches, thence eastwardly with a line parallel to Prince street 20 feet, thence with a straight line to the beginning 20 feet—which piece of ground was sold and conveyed by John Roberts, James Lawson, and Philip G. Marsteller unto Abel Willis, and is the premises now in occupation of said Willis, conveyed by said Willis to Daniel McClean, in trust for certain purposes therein named.
DANIEL MCCLEAN, Trustee.
June 7.

TO RENT.
THAT two story DWELLING HOUSE, occupied by John Heights. Possession will be given the first of October. To comment would be unnecessary, as the stand is so well known.
ALSO FOR SALE,
A small two story BRICK HOUSE, on Pitt street, with a Lot of 45 feet front and 108 feet deep.
If not disposed of at private sale before the 30th day of June, it will, on that day, be sold at public sale.
John Wile.

**Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL & POLITICAL.**

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FRIDAY, JUNE 15.

From the National Intelligencer, Extra of yesterday morning.

London, February 19th, 1810.

SIR,
I received on the 12th instant, by Mr. Powel, whom I had sent some time before to France, a letter from General Armstrong, of which a copy is enclosed; and keeping in view the instructions contained in your letter to me of the 11th of November last, I have written to Lord Wellesley, to enquire whether any, and, if any, what blockades of France, instituted by Great Britain during the present war, before the first of January, 1807, are understood here to be in force. A copy of my letter to Lord Wellesley is enclosed.

It is not improbable that this official enquiry will produce a declaration, in answer to it, that none of those blockades are in force; and I should presume that such a declaration will be received in France as substantially satisfying the condition announced to me by General Armstrong.

I am not aware that this subject could have been brought before the British government in any other form than that which I have chosen. It would not, I think, have been proper to have applied for a revocation of the blockades in question, (at least, before it is ascertained that they are in existence) or to have professed, in my letter to Lord Wellesley, to found upon General Armstrong's communication my enquiry as to their actual state. I have, however, supposed it to be indispensable (and have acted accordingly) that I should explain to Lord Wellesley, in conversation, the probability afforded by General Armstrong's letter, that a declaration by this government, to the effect above mentioned, would be followed by the recall of the Berlin decree.

I cannot, perhaps, expect to receive from Lord Wellesley an answer to my letter, in time to send a copy by the John Adams, now in the Downs or at Portsmouth; but I will send it by an early opportunity, and will take care that General Armstrong shall be made acquainted with it without delay.

I have the honor to be,
With great consideration,
Sir,

Your most obedient
WM. PINKNEY.

P. S. March 23, 1810. Since the writing of this letter Lord Wellesley has sent me the answer (of the 2d instant) of which a copy is now enclosed. It was not satisfactory, and I pointed out its deficiencies to Lord Wellesley in conversation, and I proposed to him that I should write him another letter requesting explanations. He assented to this course, and I have written him the letter of the 7th instant, of which also a copy is enclosed. His reply has been promised very frequently, but has not yet been received. I have reason to expect that it will be sufficient; but I cannot think of detaining the corvette any longer. The British packet will furnish me with an opportunity of forwarding it to you; and I will send Mr. Lee with it to Paris, by the way of Moritz.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WM. PINKNEY.

The honorable R. Smith, &c.

(COPY.)

From General Armstrong to Mr. Pinkney,
Paris, 25th January, 1810.

SIR,

A letter from Mr. Secretary Smith of the 1st of December last, made it my duty to enquire of his excellency the duke of Cadore, what were the conditions on which his majesty the emperor would annul his decree, commonly called the Berlin decree; and whether, if Great Britain revoked her blockades of a date anterior to that decree, his majesty would consent to revoke the said decree? To these questions I have this day received the following answer, which I hasten to convey to you by a special messenger.

ANSWER.

"The only condition required for the revocation by his majesty the emperor of the decree of Berlin, will be a previous revocation by the British government of her blockades of France or part of France, (such as that from the Elbe to Brest, &c.)

of a date anterior to that of the aforesaid decree."

I have the honor to be,
With very high respect,
(Signed)

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

(COPY.)

Great Cumberland Place,
February 15, 1810.

MY LORD,

In pursuance of the intimation which I had the honor to give to your lordship a few days ago, I beg to trouble your lordship with an enquiry, whether any, and if any, what blockades of France, instituted by Great Britain during the present war, before the 1st day of January, 1807, are understood by his majesty's government to be in force. I am not able at present to specify more than one of the blockades to which this enquiry applies; namely, that from the Elbe to Brest, declared in May, 1806 and afterwards limited and modified; but I shall be much obliged to your lordship for precise information as to the whole.

I have the honor to be,

With the highest consideration,

My Lord,

Your lordship's most obedient

Humble servant,

(Signed) WILLIAM PINKNEY.

The most noble

The Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c.

Foreign Office, March 2, 1810.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 15th ult. wherein you request to be informed whether any, and, if any, what blockades of France, instituted by Great Britain during the present war, before the first day of January, 1807, are understood by his majesty's government to be in force? I have now the honor to acquaint you, that the coast, rivers, and ports from the river Elbe to Brest, both inclusive, were notified to be under the restrictions of blockade, with certain modifications, on the 16th May, 1806; and that these restrictions were afterwards comprehended in the order of council of the 7th of January, 1807, which order is still in force.

I have the honor to be,

With great consideration,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

William Pinkney, Esq.

(COPY.)

Great Cumberland Place,
7th March, 1810.

MY LORD,

I have had the honor to receive your Lordship's answer, of the 2d instant, to my letter of the 15th of last month, concerning the blockades of France instituted by Great Britain during the present war before the 1st day of January 1807.

I infer from that answer that the blockade notified by G. Britain in May 1806, from the Elbe to Brest, is not itself in force and that the restrictions which it established, rest altogether, so far as such restrictions exist at this time, upon an Order or Orders in Council issued since the first day of January, 1807.

I infer also either that no other blockade of France was instituted by Great Britain during the period above mentioned, or that, if any other was instituted during that period, it is not now in force.

May I beg your lordship to do me the honor to inform me whether these inferences are correct, and if incorrect, in what respects they are so.

I have the honor to be,

With the highest consideration,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient

humble servant,

(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

The most noble

The Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Smith, dated March 27, 1810.

"I have the honor to inclose a copy of Lord Wellesley's reply to my letter of the 7th instant respecting the British Blockades of France before the Berlin decree.

"I do not think it of such nature as to justify an expectation that Gen. Armstrong will be able to make any use of it at Paris; but I shall nevertheless convey to him the substance of it without delay."

Foreign Office, March 28, 1810.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. requesting a further explanation of my letter of the 2d, concerning the blockades of France instituted by G. Britain during the present war, before the first day of January, 1807.

The blockade, notified by Great Britain in May 1806, has never been formally withdrawn; it cannot therefore be accurately stated, that the restrictions, which it established, rest altogether on the Order of Council of the 7th of January, 1807; they are comprehended under the more extensive restrictions of that order. No other blockade of the ports of France, was instituted by Great Britain between the 16th of May, 1806, and the 7th of January, 1807, excepting the blockade of Venice, instituted on the 27th of July, 1806, which is still in force.

I beg you to accept the assurances of high consideration, with which I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

William Pinkney, Esq. &c. &c.

London, Monday, April 2, 1810.

SIR,

I had the honor to receive on Saturday last (by Dr. Logan in the British Packet) your letters of the 20th Jan. and 16th February.

I have only time to add that I am to see Lord Wellesley to-morrow.

I have, the honor to be,

With great consideration,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

WM. PINKNEY.

The Hon. Robert Smith, &c. &c.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Armstrong to the Duke of Cadore, dated Paris, 21st February, 1810.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States has the honor to submit to his Excellency the Duke of Cadore the copy of a letter this instant received from Bayonne and begs from him an explanation of the circumstances mentioned in it.

"The Ministerial dispatch under date of the 5th inst. is arrived at St. Sebastian, bearing an order for the immediate transportation, in small vessels, of all the sequestered American cargoes, to Bayonne, to be placed in the Custom-house there. This news is public at St. Sebastian; but what is not so as yet, is, that the same order says '1st That these cargoes are to be sent to Bayonne, whether the commodities of which they are composed may have come from English commerce or from the produce of the soil of the United States.'

'2dly. That they should be sent to the Custom house of that place to be sold there.'

The Minister Plenipotentiary offers to His Excellency the assurances of his high consideration.]

(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.

General Armstrong to Mr. Smith.
Paris, 18th Feb. 1810.

SIR,

I wrote a few lines to you yesterday announcing the receipt and transmission of a copy of the Duke of Cadore's note to me of the 14th inst.

After much serious reflection I have thought it best to forbear all notice at present of the errors, as well of fact as of argument, which may be found in the introductory part of that note; to take the minister at his word; to enter at once upon the proposed negotiation, and, for this purpose, to offer to him a project for renewing the convention of 1800.

This mode will have the advantage of trying the sincerity of the overture made by him, & perhaps of drawing from him the precise terms on which his master will accommodate. If these be such as we ought to accept, we shall have a Treaty, in which neither our rights nor our wrongs will be forgotten; if otherwise, there will be enough, both of time and occasion, to do justice to their policy and our own, by a free examination of each.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

With very great respect,

Your most obedient and

very humble servant,

(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Hon Robert Smith.

Extract of a letter to the same from the same.

"10th of March. I have at length received a verbal message in answer to my note of the 21st ult. It was from the Minister of foreign relations, and in the following words: 'His Majesty has decided to sell the American property seized in Spain, but the money arising therefrom shall remain in depot.' This message has given occasion to a letter from me marked No. 2.

No. 2.

Paris, March 10, 1810.

Sir, I had yesterday the honor of receiving a verbal message from your excellency, stating that, "his majesty had decided,

that the American property seized in the ports of Spain should be sold, but that the money arising therefrom should remain in depot."

On receiving this information, two questions suggested themselves—

1st. Whether this decision was, or was not, extended to ships, as well as to cargoes; and

2d. Whether the money arising from the sales which might be made under it, would or would not, be subject to the issue of the pending negotiation?

The gentleman charged with the delivery of your message not having been instructed to answer these questions, it becomes my duty to present them to your excellency, and to request a solution of them. Nor is it less a duty, on my part, to examine the ground on which his majesty has been pleased to take this decision, which I understand to be that of reprisals, suggested for the first time in the note you did me the honor to write to write to me on the 14th ultimo. In the 4th paragraph of this note, it is said, that "his majesty could not have calculated on the measures taken by the United States, who, having no grounds of complaint against France, have comprised her in their acts of exclusion, and since the month of May last have prohibited the entry into their ports of French vessels, by subjecting them to confiscation."

It is true that the U. States have since the 20th of May last forbidden the entry of French vessels into their harbors—and it is also true, that the penalty of confiscation attaches to the violation of this law. But in what respect does this offend France? Will she refuse to us the right of regulating commerce within our own ports? Or will she deny that the law in question is a regulation merely municipal? Examine it both as to object and means—what does it more than forbid American ships going into the ports of France and French ships from coming into those of the United States? And why this prohibition? To avoid injury and insult; to escape that lawlessness, which is declared to be "a forced consequence of the decrees of the British council." If then its object be purely defensive, what reprisals means? Simply a law previously and generally promulgated, operating solely within the territory of the U. States, and punishing alike the infractors of it, whether citizens of the said states, or others. And what is this but the exercise of a right, common to all nations, of excluding at their will foreign commerce, and of enforcing that exclusion? Can this be deemed a wrong to France? Can this be regarded as a legitimate cause of reprisal on the part of a power who makes it the first duty of his nation to defend their sovereignty, and who even denationalizes the ships of those who will not subscribe to the opinion.

But it has been said that the "U. States has nothing to complain of against France"

Was the capture and condemnation of a ship driven on the shores of France by stress of weather & the perils of the sea—nothing? Was the seizure and sequestration of many cargoes brought to France in ships violating no law and admitted to regular entry at the imperial custom house—nothing? Was the violation of our maritime rights, consecrated as they have been by the solemn forms of a public treaty—nothing? In a word, was it nothing that our ships were burnt on the high seas, without other offence than that of belonging to the U. States; or other apology, than was to be found in the enhanced safety of the perpetrators? Surely if it be the duty of the U. S. to resist the theoretical usurpations of the British orders of Nov. 1807, it cannot be less their duty to complain of the daily and practical outrages on the part of France! It is indeed true that were the people of the U. S. destitute of policy, of honor, and of energy (as has been insinuated) they might have adopted a system of discrimination between the two great belligerents; they might have drawn imaginary lines between the first and second aggressor; they might have resented in the one a conduct to which they tamely submitted in the other, and in this way have patched up a compromise between honor and interest, equally weak and disgraceful. But such was not the course they pursued and it is perhaps a necessary consequence of the justice of their measures that they are at this day an independent nation. But I will not press this part of my subject; it would be affrontful to your excellency (knowing as you do, that there are not less than one hundred American ships within his majesty's possession, or that of his allies) to multiply proofs that the U. S. have grounds of complaint against France.

My attention is necessarily called to another part of the same paragraph, which immediately follows the quotation already made. "As soon," says your excellency, "as his majesty was informed of this measure (the non-intercourse law) it became his duty to retaliate upon the American vessels, not only within his own territories, but also within the countries under his influence. In the ports of Holland, Spain, Italy and Naples, the American vessels have been seized, because the Americans had seized French vessels."

These remarks divide themselves into the following heads:

1st. The right of his majesty to seize and communicate American vessels, within his own territories.

2d. The right to do so within the territories of his allies; and

3d. The reason of that right, viz. "because Americans had seized French vessels."

The first of these subjects has been already examined; and the second must be decided like the first, since His Majesty's rights within the limits of his ally cannot be greater than within his own. If then it has been shown, that the non intercourse law was merely defensive in its object; that it was but intended to guard against that state of violence which unhappily prevailed; that it was restricted in its operation to the territory of the U States, and that it was duly promulgated there and in Europe before execution. It will be almost unnecessary to reject, that a law of such description cannot authorize a measure of reprisal equally sudden and silent in its enactment and application, founded on no previous complaint, and operating beyond the limits of his Majesty's territories, and within those of sovereigns, who had even invited the commerce of the United States to their ports.

It is therefore the third subject only, the reason of the right, which remains to be examined; and with regard to it I may observe, that if the alleged fact which forms this reason be unfounded, the reason itself falls and the right with it. In this view of the business I may be permitted to enquire, when and where any seizure of a French vessel has taken place under the non intercourse law? And at the same time to express my firm persuasion, that no such seizure has been made: a persuasion founded alike on the silence of the government and of the journals of the country, and still more on the positive declaration of several well informed and respectable persons who have left America as late as the 20th of December last. My conclusion therefore is—that no French vessel having violated the law, no seizure of such vessel has occurred, and that the report which has reached Paris is probably founded on a circumstance altogether unconnected with the non intercourse law or its operation.

Though far from wishing to prolong this letter, I cannot close it without remarking the great and sudden change wrought in his majesty's sentiments with regard to the defensive system adopted by the U. S. The law, which is now believed to furnish ground for reprisal, was first communicated to his majesty in June or July last, and certainly did not then excite any suspicion or feeling unfriendly to the American government. Far from this, its communication was immediately followed by overtures of accommodation, which, though productive of no positive arrangement, did not make matters worse than they found them.

On the 22d of August last I was honored with a full exposition of the views and principles which had governed, and which should continue to govern his majesty's policy in relation to the U. S. and in this we do not find the slightest trace of complaint against the provisions of the law in question.

At a period later than the 22d of August, an American ship destined to a port of Spain, was captured by a French privateer. An appeal was made to his majesty's minister of war, who, having submitted the case, received orders to liberate all American vessels destined to Spanish ports, which had not violated the Imperial decrees.

Another American ship, at a point of time still later than the capture of the preceding, was brought into the port of Bayonne, but having violated no law of his majesty, was acquitted by his council of prizes; and lastly—

In the long conversation I had the honor of holding with your excellency on the 23th of January, no idea of reprisal was maintained by you nor suspected by me; but on the contrary, in speaking of the seizure of American property in Spain, you expressly declared that it was not a confiscation.

Can proofs be more conclusive, that from the first promulgation of the law down to the 23th of January last, nothing in the nature of reprisal was contemplated by his majesty?

What circumstance may have since occurred to produce a change in his opinion. I know not; but the confidence I feel in the open and loyal policy of his majesty, altogether excludes the idea, that the rule was merely found for the occasion, and made to justify seizures, not otherwise justifiable.

I pray your excellency to accept, &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency the Duke of Cadore, Minister of Exterior Relations.

Extract of a letter from General Armstrong to Mr. Smith, dated Paris, the 4th of April 1810.

After seven weeks detention in England, the John Adams has at length got back to France. She arrived in the roads of Havre on the 28th ultimo.

I informed Mr. Champagny, 1st. That Mr. Pinkney had not been able to send by this conveyance the result of his application to the British government concerning the blockades of France prior to the Berlin de-

crees; but that he hoped to be able to send it in a few days by another conveyance; and 2d. That if he (Mr. Champagny) had any thing to communicate which would have the effect of changing the present relations of the two countries, and which, he wished to be early known to the government of the United States, he would do well to let me know it within twenty four hours, as the messenger would leave Paris within that time. To this message I received from him the following answer: that "for some days past nothing in the nature of business and unconnected with the marriage of the emperor could be transacted; and that for some days to come the same cause of delay would continue to operate; that my letters were still before the emperor, and that he would seize the first moment to get some decision in relation to them." Thus you see every thing is yet in air.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to General Armstrong, dated London, 23d March 1810.

DEAR SIR,

Although I have detained the corvette much longer than I wished, I am not yet able to send you the result of my application to this government concerning the British blockades of France prior to the Berlin decree. I expect to receive it in a very few days, and will immediately forward it to you by Mr. Lee, by the way of Morlaix, for it seems that the French government will not permit a messenger to land at any other port.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) W. PINKNEY.

His Excellency G. N. Armstrong.

Extract of a letter from General Armstrong to Mr. Smith, dated Paris, 7th April, 1810.

"The Emperor left Paris two days ago for St. Cloud, whence he will remain till Easter. It is not probable that I shall have an answer to my propositions till he returns to Paris. The day before he set out he gave me a ship to carry myself and family to the United States. The minister recommended that I should not pin myself down to a day as to departure, as circumstances might make it proper for me to stay somewhat longer than I now intended. The treaty between France and Holland was ratified the 30th March, and will be published this day in Holland. I am assured that it contains the following article.

"Toutes les marchandises venues sur les batimens Americains entres dans les ports de la Hollande depuis le 1er Janvier, 1809, seront mis sous le sequestre et appartiendront a la France pour en disposer selon les circonstances et les relations politiques avec les Etats Unis." You will see by the copy enclosed of a decree of the king of Naples, that he has put his gains beyond the reach of negotiation. The ports of Prussia are open to our commerce. Avoid both Prussia and Denmark till you have other assurances."

Naples, 12 March, 1810.

Joachim Napoleon, King of the two Sicilies, has decreed and does decree that which follows:

Art. 1. In conformity to the orders which we have given from Paris the 21st of December 1809, we declare confiscated the American vessels whose names are subjoined; that is to say:

The Augustus, Hercules, Zephyr, Sophia, Romp, Two Biterys, Kite, Sukry and Betsey, Mary, capt. Derby, Syren, Emily, capt. Waterman, Francis, Hound, Peace, Victory, Dove, Urania, Fortuna, William, Nancy, Maria, Hamilton, Phoenix, Ousitonack, Rose and Mary, Orizimbo, Amherst, Mary Ann, Louisiana, and the John.

Art. 2. Such of the cargoes of the said vessels as have not yet been sold, as well as the ships, are hereby directed to be disposed of at public sale, by the Minister Administrator General of the indirect duties, and under the inspection of our Minister of finances, or may be otherwise sold, at private sale, by the said Minister, as he shall judge most conducive to our interests.

Art. 3. The proceeds of these sales shall be deposited in a particular bank, to be hereafter employed as we shall judge convenient.

Art. 4. If any of the captors of the aforesaid vessels have claims upon them, which they may think proper to advance, they are authorized to present and explain their pretensions in relation to the same, and we

"All the merchandise conveyed into the ports of Holland on board American vessels, since the first day of Jan. 1809, shall be put under sequestration, subject to the disposition of France; according to circumstances, and the political relations with the U. S."

shall decide thereupon in pursuance of the report which we shall cause to be made to us by our Minister of the finances and the Minister of marine and of war, after having taken the opinion of a commission composed of one of the administrators generals of indirect duties, of one member of the council of maritime prizes, and of one officer of the marine.

Our ministers of the finances, of war, and of the marine, are charged, as far as it concerns them respectively, with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) JOACHIM NAPOLEON.

Paris 10th April, 1810.

SIR,

The John Adams being yet detained, I am able to inform you, that on the 11th instant the Emperor directed the sale of all the American vessels taken in the ports of Spain, and that the money arising therefrom should be placed in his *caisse privée*. He has also refused to give up the *Hero* and has ordered that the case be brought before the council of prizes, where condemnation necessarily awaits it. I send a copy of a note upon which this last order was taken and another relating to our business in Naples, and am, sir, with very high consideration,

Your most obedient,

And very humble servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Hon. R. Smith, &c.

SIR, Paris, 20th March, 1810.

The United States, wishing to fulfil their engagement to the holders of their public debt in Holland, but unable from the present state of commerce to do so by the ordinary mode of remitting bills of exchange, found it necessary to enter into contracts with certain merchants of the said states, to make remittance in tobacco. A cargo of this article was accordingly put on board of the American ship *Hero*, and dispatched for the port of Tonnigen in Denmark, with orders that the net proceeds should be placed in the hand of the American bankers in Amsterdam for the purpose above mentioned. The passage having been uncommonly stormy, the ship much damaged and the crew quite exhausted, the captain believed it to be his duty, on the principle of self preservation, to enter the first port he could make. He accordingly entered that of the Texel, and, after having taken on board two pilots and being within the fourth buoy, was captured by a boat belonging to a French privateer. Besides the customary papers, all of which are in rule, the *Hero* sailed under a certificate, granted by the government, that the voyage was undertaken for the purpose of effecting national remittance.

I have thought, sir, that the peculiarity of these circumstances made it proper for me to ask a special decision of his majesty on this case, and with this view I have the honor of offering to your excellency the present representation.

Accept, sir, &c.

(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His excellency The Duke of Cadore.

21st March, 1810, Paris.

SIR,

I had yesterday the honor of stating to your excellency the case of the American ship *Hero* and requesting thereon his majesty's decision. I have now that of informing you that a number of American ships coming directly from the United States to the port of Naples, under a promise of protection from his majesty the king, have notwithstanding been seized and their cargoes sold "for the benefit of the fisc." Nor does the injury stop here.—

Though thus deprived of all means of subsisting themselves, the captains have been obliged to subsist the crews [amounting nearly to 300 men] and are now menaced with a farther exaction for port charges. This, in the strong language of one of the sufferers, is literally to strip them naked, and then to demand from them expense of doing so. As the consular agent of the U. States at Naples has made several unavailing representations on this subject to the king, and as he has reason to believe that the system, of which this treatment is a branch, emanates from his majesty the emperor, it becomes my duty to submit the facts to your excellency, and to seek, thro' our intervention, such correction of the evil as humanity and justice may require to dictate. A remark which equally applies to the crews of the ships captured in Spain and Naples, is, that should the vessels to which they belong be confiscated, means ought to be afforded them of returning to their country. In this event, therefore, I have to propose to your Excellency that two or more ships be put at the disposition of the nearest A-

merican Consul, and permitted to sail for the United States under bond, for the amount of their valuation respectively.

I am, sir, &c.

(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency the Duke of Cadore.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13.

For the information of our country readers we re-publish in this day's Gazette the Official Documents which were yesterday issued in an extra sheet.

The brig Sally-Ellen, captain Bell, of this port, was spoken on the 3d of June, lat. 23, long. 29, 30, 31 days out, bound to Antigua.

Original Anecdote.—As a woman was walking, a man looked at her, and followed her. The woman said, "Why do you follow me?" He answered, "Because I have fallen in love with you." The woman said, "Why are you in love with me? my sister is much handsomer, she is coming after me, go and make love to her." The man turned back, and saw a woman with an ugly face; being greatly displeased, he returned to the first woman and said, "Why did you tell a story?" The woman answered, "Neither did you speak the truth, for if you are in love with me, why did you go after another woman?" The man was confounded.

Public Sale.

Will be added to THIS DAY'S Sale, on a Credit of 60 days,

2 bales of Mamoodies
1 bale Mahar Gungees
German Linens, &c.

P. G. MARSELLER.

June 13.

Public Sale.

On SATURDAY next, at 11 o'clock, will be SOLD on a liberal Credit, on Conway's wharf

The CARGO of the Brig John:

27 hds Molasses,
20 do. Sugar,
18 do. High proof Rum.

P. G. Marsteller.

June 14.

FOUND,

This morning, near the Market Square,
A Ring with a Gold Watch Seal
and Key.

The owner may obtain this property again, by application to the Printer, and paying the charge of this advertisement.

June 14.

PUBLIC SALE.

On the third Monday in June next, the subscriber will expose to sale at Raffles Court House, on a credit of six and nine months,

A small Tract of Land,

Lying on the east side of the stage road from Alexandria to Colchester, at the place commonly called the "Five Foot Hill," supposed to contain 85 and half acres—belonging to the estate of William Huskins, deceased.

Mary Huskins, Executrix.

May 31.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors of the house of Cleggman and McGraw, formerly of Alexandria, merchants, are requested to transmit their respective claims duly authenticated to Geo. W. Strong, esq. counsellor at law, No. 115, Burling Slip New York. The object of this request is to ascertain the entire amount of all claims on the said house, in the city of Alexandria and its vicinity, as preparatory to making some proposition for their final adjustment. As it will be impracticable to submit to the creditors any specific proposition, until the whole amount of the debts is known, it is of consequence that they should all attend to this notice; and it is hoped they will not suffer the period for transmitting their accounts to be protracted beyond the 30th day of June next.

New York, May 22 — 26.

CORN FOR SALE.

Five or six hundred bushels of CORN in store. Enquire of

Isaac Robbins.

June 13.

FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY, King-street,
 AND
NICHOLAS HINGSTON,
Fairfax street—
Patent and Family Medicines,
 PREPARED BY
MICHAEL LEE & CO.
BALTIMORE.

For the preservation of health and cure of diseases, the following celebrated Medicines are cordially recommended, viz.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,
 For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild—so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and to prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual constipation; sickness at the stomach and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages; and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

LEE'S
Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine which is as innocent and mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the smallest infant, should no worms exist in the body—but will without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir.
 A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, Catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the Whooping Cough, this discovery is of the first magnitude: as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small that no difficulty arises in taking of it.

Lee's G-and Restorative.
 Proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of Nervous disorders, consumption, slowness of spirit, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, hysterical affections, insensibility, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, involuntary emissions, pains in the limbs, relaxations, obstinate gleets, flux albus (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Infalible Ague & Fever Drops.
 For the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

Lee's Genuine
Essence & Extract of Mustard.
 A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the ITCH.

A preparation which for pleasantness, ease, safety and expedition, gives place to no application whatever, free from mercury, or any pernicious ingredient, and unattended with that troublesome and tormenting smart which generally accompanies other medicines, prepared for the same purpose. This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious, that it may be used with the utmost safety on the most delicate pregnant lady; or on a child not a week old.

Lee's genuine Eye-Water,
 A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident.

Lee's genuine Persian Lotion,
 Celebrated among the Eastern nations, and Europe as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals. (the basis of other preparations) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin, of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after small pox, inflammatory redness, scurf, tetter, ring worms, sun burn, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly without smothering that natural perspiration which is essential to health—yet its effects are equally permanent, rendering the skin delicate, soft and clear, improving the complexion, and preserving the bloom of youth.

Lee's Lip-Salve.
Tooth-Ache Drops.
 The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief to the most severe tooth-ache.

Anodyne Elixir,
 for the cure of every kind of head-ache.

Restorative Tooth Powder,
 for the Teeth and Gums.

The Indian Vegetable Specific,
 for the cure of venereal complaints.

The proprietors think it necessary to remind the public that those medicines have been for several years prepared by the late Richard Lee and Son, to whom they are the immediate successors; the good effects of which are authenticated by some of our most respectable citizens. Without attending to our signature the purchaser may be disappointed by receiving no benefit not having our genuine medicines.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

Michael Lee & Co.
 Late Richard Lee and Son.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY
 To enlarge and improve
 THE
BALTIMORE HOSPITAL.
FIRST CLASS.

	Dolls.	Dolls.
1 Prize of 25,000 in	25,000	25,000
1 " 15,000	15,000	15,000
1 " 10,000	10,000	10,000
2 " 5,000	5,000	5,000
2 " 2,000	2,000	4,000
2 " 1,000	1,000	5,000
15 " 500	500	6,000
30 " 200	200	4,000
33 " 100	100	5,000
109 " 50	50	5,000
2360 " 20	20	70,000

2,556 Prizes amounting to 16,000
 5,441 Blanks

8,000 Tickets at 20-dolls. each, 160,000

Fifteen per cent. discount, leaves for the institution and expenses, 21,000

STATIONARY PRIZES OF THE ABOVE.

First drawn	Ticket on the	Dolls.
1st day 1,000	9th do	5,000
2d do 500	10th do	500
3d do 500	11th do	500
4th do 500	12th do	5,000
5th do 1,000	13th do	500
6th do 500	14th do	500
7th do 500	15th do	500
8th do 500	16th do	45,000

The drawing of the above Lottery will commence on the first Monday in September next, and will be completed at sixteen drawings.

Whole, Half, Quarters and Eights, of Tickets in the above Lottery.

FOR SALE BY
R. Gray, King-street.

Where information as to the fate of all tickets sold by him will be given gratis. Prize tickets in the Union College Lottery taken in payment for tickets in this lottery May 11.

Coach-making, in all its various Branches.

E. P. TAYLOR,
 RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the Coach-making business in all its various branches, at the shop in Fairfax street, formerly occupied by Lee and Taylor, where all orders in his line of business will be strictly attended to.

From an establishment of three years in the above line of business he is able to say, as a proof of his workmanship, he has many vouchers.

Gentlemen who may please to favor him with their orders for Carriages of any kind or description, may depend on having their work executed with neatness and strength.

N. B. All kinds of Carriages and Harnesses made and repaired with neatness and dispatch.

FOR SALE,
 A second hand Coach with Harness.

TUITION.

THE subscriber continues to teach the French Language at his residence corner of Prince and Royal streets. Ladies and gentlemen will be waited on at their places of abode at such hours as they may appoint. Terms of tuition may be known by applying to him.

John Frignet.

N. B. The French translated into English, the English into French.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS.
 In the county of Prince George, upon extensive credit, are offered for sale the

THOSE LANDS contain about 12,000 acres, a great part of it situated on both sides of Cunningham Creek, and its branches. This is a large river falling stream on the south side of the Potomac, which is the north fork of James River, the rest of the land on the north side of the said river on both sides of Balenger's Creek. The whole land has been lately surveyed and divided into small tracts to accommodate purchasers, and for each tract there is a correct plat. The soil in general is suitable for the usual agricultural production of the country, and particularly so for Wheat and Tobacco. The climate is extremely healthy, equally so as mountain farms. The whole is well watered by excellent springs and small streams. Not one of the farms will be more than six or seven miles from the navigation of the south and north branches of James River, most of them much nearer. The principal part of this land is well timbered and the surplus of the new grounds with little labor may be turned into money, there being a constant demand for it at the different towns upon the river, and particularly at Richmond, Cunningham Creek and its branches affords many excellent mill seats and the stream never fails. Balenger's Creek, though smaller, is a good stream, and affords some excellent mill seats; one very near the bank of the river. The centre of the land is six or seven miles from the town of New-Canton, 12 miles from the town of Milton, 18 miles from the town of Columbia, 25 miles from the town of Cartersville; each of those towns are upon the rivers and a tobacco inspection at each, for will there is a good market, as also for Corn, Wheat, and other produce. This about 65 miles from the city of Richmond, the navigation safe and good, and the freights very moderate.

For the accommodation of people desirous of viewing the Lands, the surveyor of the county, Mr. Peter H. Ware, is engaged to attend at Fluvanna Court-House from and after the 1st day of July next, every Monday and Tuesday, until the day of sale, to show the land; Mr. John Black, living near the centre of it will be ready for the same purpose, at his own house, every Wednesday and Thursday; Mr. Christopher Clark, who is equally convenient, will be ready for the like purpose to attend every Friday and Saturday: this arrangement is made to prevent disappointments or delays to people coming a distance.

The sale will commence at Fluvanna Court-house on Monday the 6th day of August next and continue day by day until finished. The surveyor of the county who has been frequently over the lands, will attend during the sale to give information to purchasers in such particulars as relates to his official duty. The titles are unquestionable, and a general warranty will be made to the purchasers.

The terms of payment are, one fourth ready money, in every instance; and if a greater proportion be paid a discount will be made thereupon; the balance to be paid in three equal annual instalments, and trust deeds upon the land itself taken as security.

The sale will be conducted under the particular agency of Major George Holman and Mr. Jacob Myers, who will be prepared with the necessary deeds and ready to execute them upon receiving the first payment in cash.

David Ross,
 May 30. lawer

ISAAC KELL,
 Coppersmith, Plumber, and Tin-Plate-Worker.

HAVING REMOVED from Water to Prince street, two doors above the corner of the late Col. Hoos, informs those who have hitherto favored him with their custom, and those who may be disposed to do so, that he will thankfully receive and endeavor to merit their favors.

Cash or exchange given for old Copper, Brass, Pewter or Lead.

WANTED,
 A BOY of good morals as Apprentice to the above business.

Twenty Dollars Reward,
 Will be paid to any person who will deliver to me in Madison county,

Negro BILLY,

WHO eloped on the 24th of last month. He is a likely fellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet eight or nine inches high, is maitably straight, and has a scar on one of his cheeks, I believe the left, occasioned by a cut; he is a cooper by trade, and served his apprenticeship at the Occoquan Mills, and was purchased some years ago by Mr. Thos. Richards, of a Mrs. Waggoner, who lived in the neighborhood of that place. He was seen eight days ago on his way to Alexandria, where he said he was going to get employment. I think it highly probable he may be found in the neighborhood of the above Mill.

John B. Noce,
 April 26. law

Now Landing
 From on board ship L'Yves, from Charles

50-bales Choice COTTON
 10-casks new Rice
 8-bags Carolina Ground Nuts—and
 400-Ribbs—suitable for fishing rods,
 other purposes
IN STORE.

20-barrels excellent Apples
 20-groce bottled Claret
 3-ditto Ale—and
 A general assortment shoes and Trunks
 as usual.

E. Gilman.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from William L. L. to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a debt due from him to the Bank of Potomac, will be exposed to auction, on the premises, on the 33d day of JUNE next, the following Property in the town of Alexandria, to wit:—

One piece or parcel of Ground
 with the improvements thereon, lying on the south side of Prince street and bounded as follows: Beginning on Prince street 23 feet to the eastward of Water street, and running thence eastwardly with Prince street 23 feet, thence southwardly 44 feet 4 inches, thence westwardly 23 feet, thence northwardly to the beginning.

Another piece of Ground,
 with the improvements thereon, lying & being on the south side of Prince street 45 feet to the eastward of Water street, and running thence eastwardly with Prince street 40 feet, thence southwardly 44 feet, thence westwardly 40 feet, thence to the beginning.

One other piece or parcel of
 unimproved Ground, lying on the north side on Prince street & to the westward of Washington street; beginning at the intersection of those streets and running westwardly with Prince street 62 feet 5 inches; thence northwardly 70 feet, thence eastwardly 62 feet 5 inches to Washington street, thence to the beginning.

This property will be sold upon a credit of one, two and three years, for notes negotiable in the Bank of Potomac, with approved endorsements, carrying interest from the day of sale. A lien will be required upon the property sold to secure the payments.

Thomas Swann, Trustee.
 May 12—17.

Just-Published and for Sale
 At the Book-Stores of Robert Gray, James Kennedy, sen. and Cotton & Stewart, and at the office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,
—(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS)—

ORATION
 ON
THE BIRTH OF WASHINGTON:

DELIVERED BEFORE THE WASHINGTON SOCIETY OF ALEXANDRIA,
 BY
ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, ESQ.
 ONE OF ITS MEMBERS,

ON THE
 22d FEBRUARY, 1810,
 AND PUBLISHED BY ITS ORDER.

LOUIS PISE,
 Painter and Drawing-Master, from Italy.

HAS the honor to inform the Ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria, that he has just arrived from Baltimore, where he has taught, during a residence of four years, and particularly in the academies of Madame La-Combe, Mr. Brown, and Baltimore College. He proposes continuing to teach in this city. His terms will be Twelve Dollars for the first quarter, half paid in advance, and then Ten Dollars.

He pledges himself to pay the strictest attention, and to use every effort to effectuate their improvement in this elegant accomplishment.

He also takes Likenesses in oil for Fifteen Dollars—Paintings, as Landscapes and other subjects, may be had on moderate terms.

N. B. He will take a number of scholars to teach them Drawing, at his dwelling house, on lower terms. Lessons for oil painting, One Dollar.

Water color painting, the same as drawing.

Fairfax street, the house of
 Mrs. Davis—June 11. 1811

TO RENT.

A convenient STORE and DWELLING, on Fairfax street, lately occupied by Messrs. Hays and Allen. Apply to
Jacob Butts.